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BY RAILROAD DIRECT THE WEST. 

Time between Washington and Wheeling but 17 1-2 hours! Running time between Washington and Cincin nati 27 hours!!

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD HAVING greatly improved its Western connections now offers the fulle-t inducements to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwest

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ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Latayette, Chicaga Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

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WASHINGTON: To Wheeling, \$9 50; Columbus, WASHINGTON: 10 Wheeling, \$3.50; Columbus, \$13.65; Dayton, \$15.50; Cincinnati, \$16; Louis ville, by railroad, \$18.65; by steamer from Cincinnati, \$18; Indianapolis, \$17.50; Cleveland, \$12.15; Toledo, \$15.80; Detioit, \$15.20; Chicago \$20.65 and \$19 50; St. Louis, \$28 50 and \$25; Memphis

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51 p. m. On Sundays the only train from Baltime that leaving at 42 a. m., and from Washington at 4½ p. m. May 5—tf. T. H. PARSONS, Agent

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fee, \$5; dissecting ticket, (once only,) \$10; diplo-

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By a recent act of the General Assembly, the

oms, &c. It is required that applicants should of good, moral character, and unable to pursue their studies at their own expense. For fur

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tions, viz: 1. General principles of construction; 2. Materials used in building; 3. Strength of materials; 4. Use of materials; 5. Working drawings, specifications, and estimates, illustrated with 111 woodcuts, by Edward Dobson, author of the Rail-

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# WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. 3.

## TRI-WEEKLY.

NO. 110.

### CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1856.

of the States-and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continu-

ing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legis-lation for the benefit of the few, at the expense

of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and

the Union as it should be-in the full expan-

sion of the energies and capacity of this great

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union

of States having been laid in its prosperity,

expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in mat

party can justly be deemed national, constitu-

ional, or in accordance with American princi-

ples which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth

That we reiterate with renewed energy of

ourpose the well-considered declarations of

ormer Conventions upon the sectional issue of

rights of the States, and that we may more dis-

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and

tution, as the paramount issue, and repudia-ting all sectional parties and platforms concern-

ing domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed re-

sistance to law in the Territories; and whose

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the

and Nebraska, acting through the fairly ex-

ustifies it, to form a constitution, with or with

Resolved, That, in view of the condition

combined with the attempt to enforce civil and

religious disabilities against the rights of ac-

and sacred duty has devolved an increased re-

sponsibility upon the Democratic party of this

thereby to sustain and advance among us con-

stitutional liberty, by continuing to resist al

nonopolies and exclusive legislation for the

benefit of the few at the expense of the many

and by vigilant adherence to those principle

and the Union as it shall be in the full expan

influence by the side of their successfu

power, requires that we hold sacred the prin

misconstruction, and should be applied with

Resolved, That a great highway of Nature

as well as the assent of those States most im-mediately interested in its maintenance, has

been marked out for a free communication be-

unbending rigidity.

then proceeds as follows:

AND DAY SCHOOL.

"My friend, Miss Brooke, is a most estimable lady, of great intelligence, whose qualifiations as a teacher, and whose accomplishments in English literature, entitle her to high consideration.

literature, entitle her to high consideration.

ALONZO POTTER."

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Right Rev. G. W. DOANE, D. D., LL. D. Professor A. DALLAS BACHE, Supt. Coast Survey.
Professor JOSEPH HENRY, See'y of Smith-

Gen. JOHN MASON, Washington, D. C. WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq. "
JOHN S. MEEHAN, Esq., Librarian to

Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, P. M. General. Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Chief Justice of the S. Court, Pa.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Associate Judge f the S. Court of Penna. Hon. GEORGE VAIL, M. C., N. Jersey. Lieut. M. F. MAURY, LL. D., U. S. Obs

tory.

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August 30—3taw1m.

MIDDLETON'S ICE.

One price and full supply guarantied. THE Subscriber, having succeeded in filling all his houses with Ice of a very superior tuality, and having the most extensive facilities for conducting the trade, is now fully prepared to make contracts for the ensuing season, and feels confident that the interest of consumers will be advanced by giving it their attention.

Persons in any part of Washington will be supplied punctually according to contract, either for the season, (viz. from 1st May to 1st October,

r for the entire year.

To avoid mistakes and trouble in settling accounts, contracts should be made, if possible, with the proprietor, and not left entirely with servants and those delivering the Ice.

Tickets if used at all must be paid for on delivery

miless otherwise arranged. Cu-tomers leaving the city for more than ten days at a time, by giving notice at the office, will be entitled to a proper deduction; without such notice no deduction will be made.

Notice of change of residence, if given at the office, will rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for gradual but office, will prevent disappointment.

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flice.

Ice kept constantly on hand at the office, and

an be had in large or small quantities.

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WM. T. BROWN, FRED. P. STANTON and J. KNOX WALKER, have formed a partnership for practising law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court of Claims in Washington, and in the Courts of Tennessee. Offices in Washington and Memphis. One of the parties will always be found at either place, and letters addressed to them will receive

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY. FOR LEASE OR RENT .-- The subscriber having determined to discontinue teach-school, offers for Lease or Rent the Rappahannock Academy, which he wishes to dispose of for the next four years. There has been a school at the place for forty years. It is situated seven teen miles below Fredericksburg, immediately on the road between that place and Port Royal. The locality can be surpassed by none for beauty or healthfulness, is supplied with all necessary ildings, which are in good repair and will ac

ominodate seventy borders. Teachers wishing to keep a boarding school, will do well by calling to see the place before argaining elsewhere. Address the subscriber at Port Royal, Car dine

Nov. 27- THOMAS R THORNTON

JOYCE'S TASTELESS SOLUTION Of Copaiba! 114 Chambers Street, N. Y. TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CENTLEMEN.—The valuable medicinal of properties of Balsam Copaiba have long been recognized by the faculty, but the great disadvantage arising from its nauseous taste has hitherte prevented its administration in many diseases for which it is particularly adapted. The usual "modes operands" of prescribing it, either in the form of an Emulsion or Gelatinous Capsules, has not been found satisfactory, being liable to some objection, either from the difficulty experienced by some individuals in the deglutition of the Capsule or the small quantity of Copaiba gen-

the Capsule or the small quantity of Copaiba generally found in the Emulsion.

Joyce's tasteless solution of Copaiba is the most unique preparation yet introduced to the medical profession, as it contains 50 per cent. of the purest Para Copaiba, without taste or smell, and at same time mixes clearly and freely with water, and is pronounced by the most eminent physicians and analytical chemists in the old and new worlds to contain all the medicinal proper-ties of Balsam Copaiba without its disagreable

characteristics.

It is an efficient preparation for all diseases of the mucous membranes, and particularly Gonorheen, Leucorrheen, Gleet, painful hemorrhoida affections, and in chronic irritation of the bladder.

and retail by Messre. C. Stott & Co., M. Kings, Patterson & Nairn, Ford & Brother D. S. Dyson, J. B. Moore, Dr. W. B. Youn B. A. Payne, Bury & Co., Navy Yard; H. M. McPherson, jr. F. S. Walsh, V. Harbaugh Benjamin Frankin, — McIntire, Dr. S. E. Tyson, J. S. Lovejoy, J. W. Nairn, Wallace Elliott and John A. Milburn, and --- Pierpoint, Alex-

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned have commenced the Tin-Ware and Copper business, and repairing generally of every article in this line, on 3d street, two doors south of Pennsylvania avenue. They are also prepared to execute, on the shortest

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING PLATFORM OF THE DEMO- upon the Democracy of this country, as the permanent protection of the great outlets party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union CRATIC PARTY AS ADOPTED

to maintain before the world as a great element in a form of government springing from and upheld by a popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the vote of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the

popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doc-trines and faith of a free representative gov-ernment, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular

suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of liberal powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer

upon the general government the power to ommence and carry on a general system of in-

ternal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the

federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the in-jury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and for-

eign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs,

penses of the Government, and for gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of our country, dangerous to our republican in-stitutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the peo-ple; and that the results of Democratic legisupon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all busi-

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the

Government and the rights of the people. 8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been carlinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our

statute book. 9. That Congress has no power under the the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by

any friend of our political institutions. Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and progressive people. therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known a the compromise measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives should declare themselves in favor of free neas, by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or

impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will re sist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distri-bution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opp taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restric-tions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the pas-that this result should be secured by the timely sage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the with the Government of States within whose United States, and from a corrupting system

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles lutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of stituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out on their obvious meaning and import.

That in view of the condition of the popular

institution in the Old World, a high and sacred

and efficient control which we have a right to claim over it; that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress; nor should we allow any interference w dominion it lies; that we can, under no cir-

an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in are being made by the people of Central Ame-1799-that it adopts those principles as con- rica to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic isthmus.

PENNSYLVANIA. "Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties, in which sectional and partial issues have been allowed to attain a dangerous supremacy, we recognise in the policy of the Democratic party, that which rests upon the Constitution as its basis; and that it is the party which above all others has,

The first part of the report embraces the in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever continued 'to hold the Union of the States as general principles of the last Convention, and re-affirms the Baltimore platform of 1852. It the basis of their peace and happiness; to sup-port the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its au-AND WHEREAS, since the foregoing declarathorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as tion was numerously adopted by our predeces-sors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto: Therefore nscience or the functions of religion, so

wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction.'
"Resolved, That by the general consent of the
wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers of the Republic of the United States exhibited, in their individual characters and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship to which the ters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal compact is the wisdom of our Fathers more conspicuous, than in leav ing the whole question of slavery to the States in their separate capacities, and that in the pro-vision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice, an appreciation of the value of the Union, an attachment to its preservation, an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy and omestic slavery, and concerning the reserved impracticable theories of government, which present a proper example for the guidance and

tinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and mitation of us their descendants. "Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practices of the Democratic administrations, for the chart of our policy. That desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constihighest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that particular and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice is at the peril of our dear est interests as a nation, and threatens the in-fliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to thoseavowed purposes, if consummated, must end

in civil war and disunion, the American De-mocracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solu-tion of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Terrientitled to share the blessings and benefits of

by Congress with slavery in Court of the compro-tories; that this was the basis of the compro-our free institutions.

"Resolved, That the effort to direct the power mises of 1850, confirmed by both the Demo-cratic and Whig parties in National Conven-tions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the or-ganization of Territories and the admission of a qualification for office, by the secret oath-bound lation in this and all other financial measures new States, with or without domestic slavery, society of the Know-nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constituti States will be preserved intact, the original and to the earnest teachings and practice of its compacts of the Constitution maintained invio- earliest and most honored administrators.

ate, and the perpetuation and expansion of "Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterathis Union ensured to its utmost capacity of bly opposed to the doctrines and designs of all embracing, in peace and harmony, every future organizations which contemplate the overthrow American State that may be constituted or of the civil and religious rights of the citizen annexed with a republican form of Governwhich, like the equality of the States, is a sacred and inalienable right, never to be interfered with by factious parties and reckless legislation, withpeople of all-the Territories, including Kansas out a subversion of the primary objects of our political system, and a repudiation of the guarpressed will of the majority of actual residents, antees of the past, and the hopes of the future.
"Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known

and whenever the number of their inhabitants as the Missouri Compromise act, and the pasout domestic slavery, and be admitted into the sage of the act organizing the Territories of Union upon terms of perfect equality with the Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice, in meeting the the popular institutions of the Old World, and | demands of sectional excitement by unshaken

adherence to the fundamental law. "Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient quiring citizenship in our own land, a high to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and it the application to the Territories of the United States of the rule of 'equal and exact ustice to all men,' of all sections of the Conederacy, which was designed by the framers of our Government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal

and the compromises of the Constitution which "Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsyl are broad and strong enough to embrace and vania, following the counsel of some of the uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, wisest statesmen of the North and South, were ready on more than one occasion in the past to sion of the energies and capacity of this great extend the Missouri Compromise line Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final set-Resolved, That the questions connected with tlement of the question of slavery in the Territhe foreign policy of the country are inferior to tories; but when this proposition was rejected, in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the South, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Misof progressive free trade throughout the world, souri line, there seemed to be but one wise and by solemn manifestations place their moral alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the eople thereof, to be regulated as they may Resolved, That our geographical and political deem proper; and we, therefore, cheerfully exposition with reference to other States of this tend our hearty support to the policy of the continent, no less than the interest of our com-Government as recognized in the compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Neciples involved in the Monroe doctrine; that their bearing and import should admit of no

Has become the chorus of a thousan snatches of song, but not one of a thousand who sing it, ever heard its origin. But its parentage is as easily traced as that of an Engish baronet. A famous Methodist preacher by tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the name of Craven, was once preaching in the constitutes one of the most important achieveheart of Virginia, and spoke as follows: are a great many professors of religion here to-day. You are sleek, fat, goodlooking, yet something is the matter with you. Now, you have seen wheat which was plump, round, and good looking to the eye, but when you weighed it you found that it only came to 45 or perhaps 48 pounds to the bushel, when it should have been sixty or sixty-three pounds. Take a kernel of that wheat between your thumb and finger, hold it up, squeeze it, and-pop goes cumstances, surrender our preponderance in weevil. Now you good looking pro of religion, you are plump and round, but you only weigh some 45 or 48 pounds to the man. What is the matter? Ah! when you are taken between the thumb of the law and the finger of the gospel, held up to the light and squeezed, out pops the whisky bottle." From "pop goes the weevil" to "pop goes the weasel" the transition is core." Resolved, That the Democratic party will

expect of the next Administration that every The indications are that the crops in proper effort will be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a Texas this year will be tremendously large.

From the New York Freeman's Journal.

The Crisis.

products raised upon the soil, and the com-modities created by the industry of the people products raised upon the soil, and the com-modities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large. Foreigners say that the American people are remarkable for their disposition to "go ahead." We readily concede the justness of this remark, abstracting it from the many hasty and absurd ones which have been hazarded PLATFORM OF JAMES BUCHANAN, OF upon the people and country. Crockett was the man who started the motto into circulation. in this form, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." Analyze it carefully, and something of this sort may be got out of it, "When you

think you are wrong stop."
For sometime we have been noting, in these columns, the progress of certain religio-politi cal movements, and predicting a catast as their natural result. We have even fancied that the people concerned would themselved come to suspect that their speed was a trifle too rapid, and could suffer abatement without serious damage to anybody. But truth compels the avowal that there were no apparent mis givings on their part as to the entire safety of their headlong and foolhardy career.

Does any plain, sober man, of common sense doubt that this country has, for a number of years, been steadily tending towards revolu-tion? Is it necessary to cite evidence? Shall we summon the writings of Garrison and Gerrit Smith, the abolition journals, the rank sectionalism of the Tribune and the Times, the Uncle Tom of Mrs. Stowe, the philippics of Theodore Parker, the creed of the Know-nothings? Or shall we recall to sad recollection the dying struggles of the immortal Clay-the broken heart of the peerless Webster? This ceaseless assault upon the foundations of the government cannot go on so forever. Nobody ever imagined that the Constitution can survive the alienation of the affections of the people of the United States. It was never meant to be a bond to bind together hostile sections in a hateful discord. If the people are dissatisfied with their government—if its principles and its original compacts are become odious to them, if they cannot conscientiously live under it, and are seriously bent upon something bet-ter or different—then the system has already failed. We are in the closing scenes of the great drama, and disaster is all that remains behind. Was it ever before known that a nation unassailed by disease, unvisited by the first touches of decay, in its pride of strength, in the buoyancy of youthful vigor, met an end so mournful and so shameful? And how? The welfare and the hopes of twenty-four millions of white men sacrificed on account of three millions of black men—the whole confedera-tion of existing States shivered to fragments for unpeopled Territories. Such inevitably must be the disgraceful record of this Union, unless the American people shake off the nightmare which besets them.

We have among us a body of men who are We have among us a body of men who are the malignant enemies of our government. Their daily avocation, their nightly dream, is self-aggrandizement. They are pursued, beset, possessed by that devil, the love of power. They have mounted upon the neck of the American people, as the Old Man of the Sea got upon Sinbad the Sailor, and there is no shake the sea of With a detectable device the sea of ing them off. With a detestable dexterity these incarnations of mischief seize upon every impulse of the popular feeling, and direct it to the profit of their own advancement and importance. They are speculators, gamblersas much so as the dealer in stocks or faroand others are amassing them, by administe ing to the excitability and gullibility of the ple. This recent unhappy caning affair in Washington has been for them a fortunate hit -just as the wooly horse was to Barnum. Professing more purity, greater wisdom, higher patriotism than the founders of the republic, they are at bottom the courtiers of a popular government, the flatterers and parasites of power, wherever it may reside, and they have pushed the country to the verge of ruin. consummation of their course is at hand, and it can be stayed only by the aroused indignation and energy of the people.

How long will the people tolerate this tampering with the life springs of their confede racy? How long permit individuals among them to cultivate latent treason as an art, and to follow up agitation as "the chief end of When is the Constitution to be let alone? When are the attacks upon it to cease? Is there such a crime in a State as suicide, or such a right as political self-defence? Shall the man who strikes down a single life be branded as a murderer, while the enormous villain who foments civil war escapes all retribution? This must not and will not be. The time is gone by when the masses of the people could be harled into conflict and mutual di cussion, while the projectors of the mischiel passed unscathed. An intelligent and injured people will seek out, with a faultless sagacity, the true authors of their undoing. They cover a high place before the excited multitude they may live to mount one higher than they bargained for. The heads of Danton, Marat and Robespierre fell at length by that guillotine which had so long dripped with the blood of their victims.

Are these gentlemen endowed with that de gree of desperation which is needful to the game they are playing? Mr. Theodore Parker, full of brave words, and fluent in fierce denun ciation, grew pale at the sight of blood, and humbly supplicated for protection that law he thought he had despised. The men who rush into excited mass meetings at the whirring of a gutta-percha stick, and who whisper in alarm at the smoke of one Kansas village, are not yet strung to the mood which is fitting to encounter the terrible agonies of an expiring State. These fanatics who are perilling every thing for us all belong to the class of mock heroes whose courage mounts with the ab-sence of the danger. It is one thing to cull the vocabulary of abuse, and to play the Thyrsites of the press at leisure and safe distance, and it is another to stand where blows are falling, where sudden death leaps from the fold of a cartridge, or flashes from the point of a bayonet. We say that the emergency which is hastening on demands this sort of determination. Hot words and reckless writing are about to issue into stern deeds. There is no ground to believe, and we not believe, that people of one quarter of this Union possess higher courage or resolution than those of another part of it. The essential difference will be the rectitude of the cause alone. The umpire will be the constitution and the laws.

We do not desire to see the issue adjourned evaded, or escaped, but met. We desire to know, once for all, whether we live under a government able to protect itself, or whether demagogues and factionists are our lords and masters. For this reason we trust that the difficulty with England will pass by, and not operate as a diversion of the more important estion. We pray that the force of the government may be tested, and that the national spirit may be tried against the powers of dis-union. The question is, are the American people capable of fulfilling the destiny which was shaped out for them, and worthy of the thusiasts would whelm the Union. blessings it held in store? We want that question to be tried now, before mountebanks, char-

latans, and political adventurers have under-minded the fabric of the government and up-rooted the loyalty of the American people. Climate, Products and Health North and South. In the June number of De Bow's Review Dr. E. H. Barton, of New Orleans, has pub-

lished a very full and able paper upon this subject. The following extract exposes some popular fallacies : "Instead of awakening us, as alleged, slavery Instead of awakening us, as alleged, slavery adds greatly to our military strength as a nation. All warlike countries have been slave States. It furnishes the sinews by which war is supported, while other nations absolutely require from five to eighty men to carry on in dustrial pursuits to maintain one in the field, nearly our whole white male population already trained to arms and warlike pursuits in a de

> ready for defensive or offensive war; and neither our brethren north of us nor any other nation can furnish a simalar example of proud independence.
> "The South is accused of weakness, indolence and effeminacy. The strongest and largest animals known to man have their nativities, their homes in the South. No northern man has a physical strength or physical endurance superior to the Kroomen on the coast of Africa, nor can bear a greater burden than the Mexican; and in relation to our own country, I have before referred to the physical perfection intellectual superiority of the natives n the elevated parts of these southern States. The comparison with any people will hold good if applied to any portion of them. Indolence does not belong to the Anglo-Saxon race, however it may attach to others, and finds its refutation in every page of our history and on every acre of our territory. And the accusa-tion effeminacy is a slander that finds its answer in every field of our country's victories, and on the deck of every naval battle, where the prowess of America has shed its blood for "In nothing, then, need the South shrink in comparison with the Northern portion of this Union. Not only has it been built up and en-

riched by the products of Southern industry, but some of the principal nations of the world are dependent on the Southern States, not only for their commercial but their social existence and stability. Here, in fact, resides the goose which lays the golden eggs; here is the fountain which originates the wealth of modern nations, and especially the Northern part of this nation. Her merchants, her manufacturers, her shipping, her seamen, all derive em ployment and wealth from these much slander ed Southern States. A hurricane, or a late or early frost that destroys the cotton crop of a considerable portion of the South, is felt in all the markets of the world to the extremest range of civilization. Drought of floods, which materially injure the cereal crop, causes gaunt famine to stare millions in the face, and becomes the harbinger of frightful pestilence.

"Nor are there any sound grounds for the opinion that the South is not as susceptible of a dense population as the North. The capacity

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JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

gree far exceeding that of any other people, is

which are necessary to support human life, and this has been shown by the extensive prevalence of its capacity to produce every species of the cerealia in such eminent profusion; and the question might be safely left here. there is scarcely an article that nourishes man which is not more easily and abundantly produced in the South than in the North. In the more Southern portion, where two crops of grain, (as before said) can be produced every year on the same soil, and garden vegetables and fruits in the utmost abundance, they do not always exist of the same quality in the South as at the North, merely because we are not compelled to exercise the same care in their cultivation for a livelihood, because the larger and more important staples are more profitable, and we have not to depend for sus tenance or comfort on the minor productions, as those in less favored regions.

"In the South we are comparatively free from sectarian disagreements, no bigotry, no ridicu lous humbugs about woman's rights, false philanthrophy or pseudo-religion; each attends to his own business, and is contented under the blessings a kind Providence showers upon us in such exhaustless profusion.

"If, then, we prepare the soil and produc tion, agricultural and mineral, the climate and salubrity, the scenery, the comforts and refine-ments of life which give it a charm, the intellectual and moral qualities which give eleva-tion in the scale of high civilization, those which produce its wealth and those which as sure its independence, we have no reason to complain."

The tone of feeling evinced in the proceedings of the public meetings which have recently taken place in the North in reference to the Brooks and Sumper affair, is significant and ominous. The assault on Sumner seems, then, to be regarded as a concerted and premeditated attempt on the part of the whole South, to over slaugh and intimidate the entire North. Public speakers, then, and those men who are known more or less throughout the entire Union, have not hesitated to assume his false position and to lend the influence of their talents and character to fan the flame of sectional animosity, already so rife in that quarter of the country. It has been resolved, then, to send armed dele gations to Washington to protect Northern representatives from the assaults of the Southern members. The speeches made in these various assemblages are almost universally characterized by the most violent abuse of the South ; its people and its social condition-Southern members of Congress are denounced as "bullies," "blackgnards, &c." They are called overseers," and said to have grown arrogant by cruelty to negroes, and to live by robbing the poor negro of the wages for his labor These things we say, come to us under the sanction of such men as Moses H. Grinnell, William C. Bryant, Longfellow, Parsons, Joe such men come to proclaim such sentiments, we feel that it is time for us to be on our guard. It is evident that a slave owner has now come to be regarded in the Northern States as a robber, and a Union with communities composed of such men a disgrace to the "Unc's Guide' of sober New England. It is fortunate that these people cannot control the destinies of our country. It is fortunate that there are still left at the North many staunch patriots whose steadfast loyalty to the Constitution will preserve us from the wreck into which these reverend fanatics and learned en-